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ESTABLISHED 1838

LICENSE MEASURE LOST IN HOUSE

Democrats And Fourteen Republicans Vote Against It

Reconsidered; Sent To Table—Andrews Bill, Which Is Supported By The State Administration, Meets With Temporary Reverse—Lovett Dry Proposal Causes A Breeze In The Senate—Railway Fare Bills Before The House

Columbus, April 29.—The Andrews license bill was defeated in the house by a vote of 57 to 59. Sixty-two votes were needed to pass the measure. It was reconsidered by a vote of 59 to 58 and went to the table, whence it may be taken off by a majority vote. The bill was beaten by the Democrats and the Hamilton county Republican delegation. Fourteen Republicans—ten Cincinnatians, the two Stark county members, Agler and Oberlin Baker of Zanesville and Nieding of Lorain—voted against the bill. Wintemute of Mercer was the only Democrat recorded for the measure.

After the failure of the house to pass the bill Governor Willis said: "Before the legislature adjourns, a bill will be enacted into law carrying into effect the Republican platform pledge to decentralize the licensing power and to retain enforcement of law by the state." The governor added he was for the Andrews bill.

It is stated that the Democrats have had an understanding since the beginning of the session to line up against the repeal of the Greenlund state license board law. High Democratic authority backs the report that the Democratic state organization refused the pleadings of liberals to give out instructions to minority members, knowing it was unnecessary, but that advantage will be taken of the fact that the bill is still alive to furnish enough Democratic votes to pass it if the Republican senators don't agree to kill the Fleming students' voting bill and the Hulsitt measure, repealing the law for a separate ballot for presidential electors.

A conference was held at the governor's office in an effort to bring about an agreement between the administration and the Cincinnati delegation. The main point discussed was the question of law enforcement. Peter W. Durr insisted the state license inspector ought not to have power to revoke a license, but appeared willing to have provided an appeal to a state board from the refusal of the county licenser to revoke. Governor Willis insisted the state law-enforcing officer must have power to enforce law and for that purpose should have power to revoke.

Lovett Bill In Senate.
When the Lovett bill, prohibiting the deduction of a certain percentage from bills owed as a forced contribution to campaign funds, came up for committee reference in the senate, another temperance fight came near being precipitated. Senator McDermott moved that it be referred to the temperance committee and Senator Collins of Hamilton asked that the committee on manufacture and commerce be substituted. To sidetrack this move of the wets, Senator McDermott withdrew his motion to send it to the temperance committee and had it sent to the elections committee. The latter is considered to be about as dry as the temperance committee.

By a vote of 23 to 0, the senate passed the Winans bill, which is designed to cure conditions in the state bank department that were brought out by the legislative probe. A number of Democrats voted for the bill.

The Behne bill, restricting the issue of bonds for municipal utilities, was reported to the house calendar. The report was signed by a bare majority of the utilities committee.

Representative Young of Cleveland in the house launched an attack against the substitute Thatcher 2½-cent railroad fare bill, by motion to table the committee report of the measure. The motion was lost by a

vote of 33 to 74, which is not necessarily significant of the strength of the bill, but expressed opposition to killing it in irregular fashion. Young later introduced a bill reducing the passenger fare to 1½ cents. Railroad officials, in a statement, characterized this attack as a "flank movement by single tax advocates." They said a duplicate of the Thatcher bill would be introduced in the senate to hasten action, and claimed that the senate would pass it.

Discussion of the Jackson municipal bond and revenue bill was abruptly stopped in the house and the bill was referred to Whittemore of Summit when discovery was made that the house, while in condition of semi-slumber, had adopted an amendment which practically repealed the Smith 1 per cent law and the Longworth debt limit act.

High cost of supervision of rural schools is reduced, but many of the rigid provisions of the code are made optional by the terms of the substitute Plumb bill, reported to the house calendar, the result being practical permission for rural schools to do as they did before the enactment of the code.

ITALY IN AGREEMENT WITH THE ALLIES

Regarded as Prelude to Her Intervention In the War.

Rome, April 29.—An agreement between Italy and the allies, practically amounting to an alliance, undoubtedly will be concluded in the near future. The agreement is regarded as the prelude to Italy's intervention in the war.

Meanwhile the government retains freedom of action while the Italy-Austrian negotiations are pending. The government, it is expected, will announce the eventual failure of these negotiations simultaneously with the announcement of Italian intervention when an opportune time arrives.

Greece's intervention in favor of the allies is considered here to be imminent and inevitable. The negotiations preceding this step are well along. The main questions, those of concessions in Asia Minor and financial help, have been practically settled, and the situation in Greece is now identical with that which existed previous to the resignation of Premier Venizelos.

ALLIES LOSE 12,000?

Left Wing of Invading Force Reported Defeated by Turks.

Berlin, April 29.—A well authenticated report has reached Berlin that the left wing of the allies' landing force on the Gallipoli peninsula, which General Liman von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish forces, reported as holding out, has now surrendered to the Turks. Hail Bey, former president of the Turkish parliament, who is now in Berlin, received a telegram from Constantinople stating that 8,000 French and British soldiers had been driven to the sea and that 12,000 had been captured by the Turks as a result of the attempt of the allies to land forces to attack the Dardanelles fortifications.

RIGGS BANK, ITS PRESIDENT AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACCUSED



C.C. GLOVER RIGGS BANK

Washington, April 29.—Samuel Untermyer, of New York, has been retained by the department of justice to assist in the defense of the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National bank against Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Comptroller of the Currency Williams and Treasurer John Burke. The hearing of the case will begin in the District of Columbia supreme court May 12.



W.M. G. McADOO JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

PLANS OF PROGRESSIVES FOR NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN

Topeka, Kan., April 29.—The Progressive party will be in the fight in 1916, with either Victor Murdock of Kansas or Hiram Johnson of California leading, and on a platform of national prohibition and national suffrage. This is the word from W. A. White, national committeeman from

Kansas for the Progressive party, who said: "We probably can poll 2,000,000 votes on these issues, but our fight will be chiefly a national fight. Probably Hiram Johnson or Victor Murdock will head the national ticket. Each is the embodiment of everything the Progressive party stands for in the nation."

DEADLOCK DEVELOPS IN STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Cleveland, April 29.—Negotiations looking to a settlement of the strike in the eastern Ohio coal fields, which has kept 15,000 men idle for more than a year, took an unfavorable turn in the second day's conference of operators and miners called by Governor Willis. Leaders of the operators asserted that unless the legislature reconsiders and passes the Gallagher bill further negotiations with the miners will be useless. The Gallagher bill, which was recently defeated in the legislature, permitted mine owners to make contracts with the miners either on a screen or mine run basis. The Green law, for which the Gallagher bill would act as a substitute,

makes mine run contracts compulsory. On the other hand, if the Gallagher bill is reconsidered and passed, the miners, according to William Green, national secretary of the union, will withdraw from the conference.

Sighted German Fleet.

London, April 29.—Captain Scott, commanding a Swedish steamer, reports the presence in the North sea of a German fleet numbering no less than sixty-eight vessels, all told. The German fleet was composed of vessels of all classes, from battleships to torpedo boats.

COMMITTS SUICIDE

Lima, O., April 29.—Dorance Riddle, who confessed to the killing of Susie Coleman, sixteen, on April 17, received a telegram telling of the suicide of Pauline F. Snowden of Nashville, Tenn., with whom he had corresponded for more than a year. Her act was due, it is believed, to worry over the murder committed by Riddle, with whom she was in love.

ATTACKED BY WOMEN

Cincinnati, April 29.—Mrs. Fannie Richardson, wife of a night watchman, was found by her husband when he returned home from work bound and gagged in a room in the attic of their home. The wife said she had been dragged from her bed, bound, gagged and beaten by four masked women. Mrs. Richardson had been receiving threatening letters.

KILLED BY PITCHED BALL

Wooster, O., April 29.—George Lopez, high school boy of Shreve, died as the result of being hit by a baseball thrown by Ralph Kendig, a Shreve high school pitcher. It struck Lopez on the head, causing hemorrhage of the brain.

LEAPS TO HIS DEATH

Albany, April 29.—Leaping headlong through the window of a train in an effort to escape from his bondsmen, who were taking him to New York city, Vincent Loupess, indicted in Kings county on March 20 for alleged white slavery, was instantly killed just south of Albany. His skull was smashed to a pulp.

ORDER YOUR COFFIN NOW

New York, April 29.—The coffin-makers' union decided to postpone its general strike on account of the low death rate in the city. The union anticipates a more favorable opportunity when continuous hot weather sets in.

Woolner's Tip.

The little tip or point that often appears on the inwardly folded margin of the human ear near the top has received the name of "Woolner's tip," from the sculptor Woolner, who first reproduced it in his bust of Darwin. Other sculptors, though they must have noticed the tip, never reproduced it. Darwin held that this tip was a remnant of a wrinkle left by the coiling up of the ear and hence a proof of man's descent from lower animals. — New York World.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE BY ALLIES

Push Land and Sea Attack Upon the Dardanelles.

OVERCOME EVERY OBSTACLE

Turkish Forces Combating Every Foot of Ground With Furious Obstinacy. Anglo-French Soldiers Now Have Firm Foothold on Sultan's Soil. Turkish Stronghold Reported Isolated by the British Force.

London, April 29.—The allies have made progress in their land and sea attack upon the Dardanelles—the gateway to Constantinople. Already the British troops have thrown a line across the southern extremity of the Gallipoli peninsula from the Aegean coast to a point northeast of Eske Hisarlik, a strongly fortified position facing the straits, thus isolating the Turkish stronghold at Sedd El Behr, at the very lips of the Dardanelles.

This has been done, says the British admiral, in the face of a strenuous resistance by the Turkish forces, who have combated every foot of ground won with furious obstinacy. The fighting throughout has been exceedingly bitter. Farther north, on the Aegean side of the peninsula, at Gaba Tebeh, and at a point opposite the inland village of Saribair, additional landing forces have made good their foothold on Turkish soil and have driven the opposing forces back from the coast despite a vigorous artillery fire. Gaba Tebeh is about ten miles from the end of the Gallipoli peninsula; Saribair is about five miles farther. The troops who drove a line across the peninsula to the vicinity of Eske Hisarlik landed on a level shore some three miles from the entrance to the straits. Eske Hisarlik is some three miles inside the straits.

With the French army of invasion holding Kum Kaleh, at the southern or Asiatic side of the entrance, and the British forces sweeping across the lower fifteen miles of the Gallipoli peninsula, it will thus be seen that the task of acquiring a first foothold has been achieved with great speed. Sedd El Behr is already cut off from its base of supplies and must of necessity fall before many days; Kum Kaleh is practically in the hands of the French, and north, at the entrance to the narrows, Kilid Baba, a position on which the Turks place great reliance, is the objective of a British army which is said to be driving the enemy rapidly before it.

The dispatches indicate that both the French and British forces are entirely landed, despite the precautions taken by the Turks, under the generalship of German commanders, who had woven a network of wire entanglements just off the shore under the sea swell and had dug great pits which were teemed with spikes. The shore was well fortified with barbed wire.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

EAST BUFFALO, April 29.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; shipper, \$4.90 to \$5.00; butchers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.10; mixed and Yorkers, \$4.80 to \$5.00; pigs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; sows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; weaners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; mixed sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Receipts—Cattle, 100; hogs, 1,000; sheep and lambs, 500.

CHICAGO, April 29.
Cattle—Native beef steers, \$4.10 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.80 to \$4.00; western steers, \$4.00 to \$4.10; calves, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Hogs—Light, \$5.00 to \$5.10; mixed, \$4.80 to \$5.00; heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.80; rough, \$4.00 to \$4.50; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.62 to \$1.64; Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77¢ to 78¢; Oats—No. 2 white, 54¢ to 55¢.

Receipts—Cattle, 16,000; hogs, 25,000; sheep and lambs, 11,000.

CLEVELAND, April 29.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$7.00 to \$7.10; butchers steers, \$6.75 to \$6.85; heifers, \$6.50 to \$6.60; cows, \$4.75 to \$5.00; bulls, \$6.00 to \$6.25; calves \$5.75.

Hogs—Heavy, \$7.25; medium, Yorkers and light Yorkers, \$7.00; pigs, \$7.10 to \$7.20; roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stags, \$6.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.00; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 100; hogs, 1,500; sheep and lambs, 1,000; calves, 250.

CINCINNATI, April 29.
Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; heifers, \$4.75 to \$4.85; cows, \$4.50 to \$4.60; calves, \$5.00 to \$5.10.

Hogs—Packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.10; pigs and lights, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, \$7.50; top lambs, \$7.00.

Receipts—Hogs, 1,000; sheep and lambs, 500; calves, 100.

AGGRAVATED SITUATION

May Cause Bryan To Send Another Note

Burdens On American Shipping Regarded as Irksome.

EVEN COTTON CARGOES HELD UP

Held That the Practices to Which American Shipping Have Been Subjected by the British Are Such as to Try the Patience of Those Endeavoring to Ease the Situation. Shippers Suffer Considerable Loss.

Washington, April 29.—So aggravated has become the situation in regard to the interference with American cargoes consigned to neutral ports in Europe that the advisability of sending another note to the British government on the subject is being considered at the state department.

The problem of securing for legitimate American commerce the rights which not even the belligerents have denied in principle is declared to be the most important matter now before this government in connection with the war in Europe. It is said that the practices to which American cargoes have been subjected by British authorities are such as to try the patience of those endeavoring to ameliorate the situation.

The present burdens on American commerce are regarded as particularly irksome and aggravating because a large part of the difficulties in specific cases are attributable to the British administrative methods rather than to British policies. It is said that the majority of the cases which have given trouble to American interests there has been every effort to comply with the orders and rules of the British government. The effect of the British orders in council has been, it is stated, to put an end to practically all attempts to ship goods into Germany.

This is declared to be the case, particularly with reference to cotton shipments to neutral countries in Europe. According to Senator Hiram Smith, who has been active in these cases, a dozen cargoes of American cotton, consigned to and destined for neutral countries, are now being held by the British without proper warrant. Cotton is the one commodity supposed to be most free in this war, and the British government has repeated assurances to this effect, when it comes to getting cotton cargoes to their destinations, no end of difficulties is met by the American shippers, who have suffered considerable losses. While all these cases will eventually be made the basis of claims for damages to be presented to the British government, this fact is regarded as small consolation for the distress inflicted on American trade.

In an effort to cope with this situation, both the British embassy here and the state department have for weeks given their earnest attention to the details of specific cases arising. Much progress has been made as a result of these rather informal proceedings, but the situation has not been by any means completely cleared up.

A man must be excessively stupid as well as uncharitable who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.—Addison.

POSITIONS ABOLISHED

Columbus, April 29.—The house finance committee has decided to abolish, by not granting salary allowances, the positions of Henry G. Williams of Athens, state supervisor of normal schools, and State School Inspector W. A. McCurdy. Dean Williams, a Republican, was appointed on demand of Governor Cox over the protest of State Superintendent Miller, who wanted a Democrat named. To carry on farm work on the penitentiary farm site the house finance committee has agreed to provide \$23,000 for improvements.